PREPARING TO CELEBRATE MISS NIHONY'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY. The Thirty Second Annual Suffrage Convenm Will Occur at the Time-An Inter-

Courts A Man Converted to Suffrage. Great preparations are making for the cele-Miss Susan B. Anthony's eightieth birthday, in connection with the thirty-second convention of the National American Yoman Suffrage Association, to be held in Washington Feb. 8-14. The birthday will occur Feb. 15, and the largest auditorium in Washington. the Lafayette Square Opera House, has been secured for a public meeting on that afternoon in honor of the event. Greetings will be brought to Miss Anthony from women recognized as leaders in many different lines of rork, and a card reception will be given her in the evening The committee having the celeration in charge are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Chairman, New York; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. Secretary, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Anna Boward Shaw, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Mrs. Emily M. Gross, Illinois; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Helen M. Warren, Wyoming: Miss Lucy E Anthony, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harriot Stanon Biatch, England: Mrs. May Wright Sewall. Indians, and Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Kentucky. In their published address to the women of America on this occasion, the committee say:

"To celebrate worthily the eightieth birthday of at champion of true womanhood, Susan B. Anthony, we ask the grateful outpourings of affecson from the hearts of the thousands of women of this nation whose lives have been brightened, whose possibilities of development have been increased, and whose mental and spiritual horizons have been broadened by the balf century of effort made by Miss intheny and her fellow-workers. All those who recognite the greatness of the occasion and desire to onor themselves in honoring the woman whose work has given her a position second to none among the great p. r.onalities of this century, are cordially

The great evation given the other day to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, now in her eighty-first year, by the gathering of Unitarian women in All Souls' Church, was another pleasant Indieation of the love and honor in which the ploneers are now held. Somehow the women whose eightieth birthdays call out a widespread public tribute of respect and esteem are always those who identified themselves in their youth with unpopular causes. There is no jubilee for the eightieth birthday of the man or the woman who always goes with the current, falls in with the fashion and takes care to be on the popular side.

There is much excitement in Japan over test case that has arisen under the clause of the new constitution providing that a parent cannot make any contract depriving his child of liberty which shall hold good after the child attains the age of twenty years. A father had profession so that she can be identified and taken back it she should escape. The difficullaken back if she should escape. The difficulties in the present case are described in a letter received in this country a few days ago from N.G. Murphy, who is helping the American women interested in the girl. He writes:

"Our test case is just now on hand. The public hearing has been set for the 13th prox. but as the girl is still in the quarters and ander the keeper's hand, we have asked for a semporary sentence, granting her liberty to go home until the case is decided. But though our request has been granted, the keeper requises toobey the court's order, and, owing to the fact that a prefectural law forbids the police to allow a girl outside of certain limits without the keeper's permission, the police refuse to enforce the order.

"A more serious question has not been raised

use to enforce the order.

"A more serious question has not been raised since the promulgation of the constitution, as here we have a prefecture, or the police force of it, in rebellion against the civil code.

The keepers met in general convention in a temple (2) yesterday, and great excitement prevails among them. They have employed

many will have to cease dusiness, as the poor staves above twenty will nearly all go. Of course this will not weigh much before the court, but it shows that my contention is true— that many of the girls are unwilling slaves. The keepers are doing everything possible to gain time, and, it is reported, have made an ap-

peal to the craitsmen throughout the country to assist.

The girl has shown a spirit of firmness. We cannot meet her—no one can but her old father—and she knows very little of what is going on, but she has stopped her trade and simply stays in her room, refusing to eat anything from the keeper. We send her a lunch by her father."

No parent ought to have the legal right to bind a daughter to a life of vice, even during her minority. "Show me a bill of alle from the Almighty!" said the Vermont judge to the slaveholder who claimed a

during her minority. "Show me a bill of sale from the Almighty!" said the Vermont judge to the slaveholder who claimed a lugitive as his property. Nor can we say that Jaran is a heathen country and that such things could not happen in the United States. In San Francisco there are more than 1,200 Chinese women held as slaves in the service of vice, with no option of their own in the mater, and without even the Japanese girl's poor chance of escape when coming of age. Everybody knows it, and everybody knows that it is allowed to go on by the connivance of the city officials. How long would such officials hold their places if their redication depended in latten the votes of women?

When the woman suffrage amendment was defeated in California a few years ago by a close vote ilt carried the whole State, outside the cities of California and Oakland), some women grieved for the defeat more because it insured the indefinite continuance of this system of woman-slavery than for any other reason. The efforts of private philanthropy and obtt little. In Japan, for instance, some benevolent American women not long ago brought from a keeper the freedom of a girl who wished to quit her evil life. They paid a considerable sum for her ransom. Soon after they learned to their keen distress that with their money the keeper had bought five baby girls to be brought up to the same busness. Frances Power Cobbe says: "In almost

with their money the keeper had bought in baby girls to be brought up to the same business. Frances Power Cobbe says: "In almost every case, it is only by legislation that the foots of great evils can be touched." How long will women be satisfied to go on merely blueking off the leaves? plucking off the leaves?

don employs a woman as gardener. This lady. Miss Wilkinson, has lately changed an ugly waste into a delightful garden at Albion Square, Daiston. It is said to do high credit to her skill. This garden, which was opened the other day by the Earl of Meath, is the hundredth ground laid out by the Garden Association. It was paid for by the city parochial trustees. In London, women vote. Years ago. la answering the objection to equal suffrage, that women take one-sided views of things, Ralph Waldo Emerson said:

Human society is made up of partialities. Acceptation has an interest and view of his which, if followed out to the extreme, would leave no room for any other citizen. One man is timed, and another rash; one would hange te nothing, and the other is pleased with nations wishes schools; another, armies; Dae, gunboats; another, public gardens. Bring il these biases together, and something is ione in favor of them all. A reasonable result 4 had."

There can be little doubt that it would be easier to get public gardens, parks, and play-grounds for the children, if the mothers had a change to be sufficient in the mothers had a

veried to equal suffrage by his observation of its practical workings. Col. J. N. Smithes, for many years editor of the Little Rock Gatelle, has now settled in Colorado. He lately evisited Little Rock, and while there he is reported by a local range of the Little Rock. Things are done somewhat differently in

Colorado from what they are in Arkansas. I confess that I had serious misgivings when woman suffrage was adopted. I was afraid that the better class of women would have nothing to do with it, while the low class would flock to the polls. The exact reverse has proved to be the case. The good women have taken a deep interest in public affairs, and the bad ones—those who are bad as a class—can scarcely be induced to vote at all. The women voters have simply refused to vote for candidates whose characters are tainted. They have drawn the line on gamblers and men of similar callings. Cases are numerous where such candidates have been defeated by the women's vote." esting and Important Question of Woman's Rights Before the Japanese

In Georgia women are prohibited from hold-In Georgia women are prohibited from holding any office under State control. except by special act of the Legislature. Hence Gov. Candler has had to refuse an application from Miss Blanche Brackett to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for Georgia in the State of Massachusetts, although she had the highest Indorsements and had served acceptably as a Commissioner for New York, New Jersey and other States.

indorsements and had served acceptably as a Commissioner for New York, New Jersey and other States.

Bill Arp, in the Atlanta Constitution, calls attention to the fact that the lowest and most irresponsible man in Atlanta has a voice in electing the city government, while the widow paying the largest tax has none. He asks: "When is this fossiliferous relic of a past age to be reformed?" Bill Arp apparently thinks that women in Georgia should at least have school suffrage, which they now possess in more than half the States. He says:

"All but one of the teachers in our public schools are women, but they have no voice in anything except the privilege of teaching our children. If it is not considered proper for women to vote in political matters, surely they can be trusted in moral measures that affect the welfare of their husbands and sons and brothers, and also in all educational organizations. Why does not some member of the Legislature with a big heart and brain champion this reform? The people are ready for it, and will say a Daniel has come to judgment."

Among the resolutions passed by the Massa-chusetts Woman Suffrage Association at its an-nual meeting the other day, was the following: Whereas, During the past year the women of Ire-land, France, and Louisiana cast their votes for the

Whereas, During the past year table with a land, France, and Louislana cast their votes for the first time, therefore

Resolved, That we rejoice in these signs of progress, and that we call attention to the fact that in all these cases the women voters did well. The despatches said that in Ireland 75 per cent. of the qualified women voted; in Paris, 30 per cent, of the qualified women voted for Juliges of the Tribunals of Commerce, as compared with 14 per cent. of the qualified men: and in Louisiana the women of New Orleans and Baton Rouge carried the day for sewerage and drainage.

and drainage.

Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy, in the current issue of the Green Bag, has an amusing article on "The Follies of Legislation." It is an entertaining collection of the queer laws passed by different State Legislatures. In Texas, for instance, the lower house passed a bill providing that every unmarried man over 30 who had not "exerted due diligence" in the effort to find a mate should pay a tax of \$50 annually. On the other hand the Missouri Legislature of 1897 undertook to pass a law thing widows and maidens not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for rejecting a suitor. New Jersey has passed a law taxing bachelors, though it is probably not enforced, newly-elected Tammany legislator at Albany was told that he ought to have a law named after him, so he secured the passage of a bill through his branch making it a penal offence to put less than thirreen oysters in an oyster stew! These are merely a few samples. If any of these bills (especially the one for taxing bachelors) had originated in the States where equal suffrage prevails, would it not have been quoted far and wide as an example of "freak legislation" that might naturally be expected from women?

Miss Mattie Plupkett has been nominated.

of liberty which shall hold good after the child attains the age of twenty years. A father had soli his minor daughter to a disorderly house. On coming of age, the girl refused to continue that life, and demanded her release. Several white women, American missionaries and others, are trying to have her set at liberty, but this is no easy matter. The State regulation of vice, which some persons wish to introduce in this country, exists in its most highly-developed form in Japan. There women of bad character are segregated in a special quarter.

Surrounded by high walls, with only one narrow entrance. They are practically slaves.

Every article of clothing that such a girl wears is stamped with a mark indicating her profession so that she can be identified and is allowed to hold as a medal to be distributed at short intervals among the deserving daughters: of the commonwealth." All the women are said to have made good librarians. It will be remembered that Mrs. Beil stayed at her post during the recent yellow fever epidemic in Jackson, when all the other officials but two incontinently fied, leaving the State House almost deserted.

ALIGE STONE BLACKWELL.

ODD TOWN OF CULLODEN.

The Liquor Element "Engineered" the Anti-

License People Out of the Village. "I recken we've got the oddest town in our State that there is in the United States," said a West Virginia man down at the Aquarium. "Ever hear of Culloden? I don't mean the clans of Cullovien described by the poet Campbell. I mean Culloden, West Virginia. Well, sir, about half the population of the town doesn't live in the town right in the town.

"I'll explain. The good people, and they are in the majority, too, are down on saloons and liquor in any shape. They got up a temperance meeting and purposed to drive the liquor men out of town. When you find a West Virginian out of town. When you find a West Virginian who believes in liquer you find a man who is ready to fight for it. The liquor people got together and in some way got the confidence of the town engineer. I don't know whether he was a liquor man or not, but they got him on their side. The engineer discovered that the town was not laid out right and he got authority to change the metes and bounds. When he finished the job the temperance people found out that they lived just outside of the line of the town, no matter what part of the town their houses were in. A man could stand in his back yard and talk to the man whose place was right up against his place, and who was a voter, but the first man had lost his vote.

and who was a voter, but the first man had lost his vote.

"The lines of the engineer excluded, as I have said, the temperance people. It took in the license folks all right. The map of Culloden as it is now looks a good deal like a sheet of paper after a fly with ink on its feet meanders across it. You can tell how a citizen of Culloden stands on the liquor question by the place where he builds a house if he builds one, which doesn't often occur. In spite of its zig-zag boundaries, however, Culloden is a contented compunity."

ALECK MAJORY'S KISSING RECORD. Habit of the Originator of the Pony Br press Broke Up a Revival.

"Aleck Majors, who died in Chicago the other day at an advanced age, was, as you have heard, a pioneer freighter, and if he was not the originator of the Pony Express he was close to it," said a man who lived in the West when Majors was a millionaire. "All the accounts of his being a very religious man are correct. I remember he came to my father's house during a revival in my father's church. He was an old friend of the family, and when he called on the occasion of the revival I remember he kissed my mother saying to my father, 'Letch, you know this is a church kiss, and you know what the Bible says about saluting the brethren. The sisters are included in that, and the form of sa

lution in the Bible days was the kiss." "Just then an elderly neighbor came in. She was one of my mother's friends and my father said, 'Aleck, she is a sister in our church.' Majors took the hint and kissed her, but the elderly dame resented it and Majors apologized. The news traveled rapidly in the neighborhood and my mother had quite a run of company while Majors was her guest, but many of the sisters did not know Majors's kissing habit at the time. When they heard of it afterward they didn't hear the last of their visit for some time.

"Majors took a hand in the revival and the little church couldn't hold the crowds that went to hear him. The other churches got jealous of the spiritual movement and gossip was started to the effect that Majors's kissing record was the cause of his success, and blamed if it didn't break up the revival. He was a good man, though." was one of my mother's friends and my father

From the London Tid-Rits. Frequent mention is made in the despatches of war correspondents of "shell dodging," and

Frequent mention is made in the despatches of war correspondents of "shell dodging," and the average reader is at first at a loss to understand the precise meaning of the words, until their constant repetition leads one to believe that probably it is possible to see shells in their aerial flight and consequently the soldiers are able to dedge them.

P. W. recently had an interview with a sergeant-major of the artillery on the matter, and learnt from him the true meaning of the words. In all his long experience, and he took a somewhat prominent part in the Khartoum battle of last summer twelve-months, he said he had only seen three or four shells actually in the air, and they came from the gun he himself fired.

He explained that there are a few guns with a somewhat slow muzzle velocity, and the men firing these can sometimes catch a glimpee of the shells in their flight, but it would be impossible for any man to see a shot coming toward himself.

Dedging shells is done by getting under cover immediately before a gun is actually fired.

"For instance," said the sergeant-major, "if I were climbing a hill, at the top of which a gun was directed against me, I could tell exactly when a shell was likely to come bounding along. Before the order is given to fire the men in charge of the piece 'stand clear,' and that is the warning note, so to speak. Keep your weather eye on the gun directed against you, and when the gunners stand clear you dodge the shot."

PORMS WORTH READING

The Boor's Prayer. My back is to the wall. Lot here I stand. O Lord! whate'er befall, I love this land!

The land that I have till'd. This land is mine.
Would, Lord, that Thou hadst will'd This heart were thine! Thy servant, Lord, of old

Smote down the men They worshipped then Those images again

Before strange gods strange men This land to us Thou gave, In days of old; They seek to make a grave

Or field of gold! To us. O Lord! Thy hand Give us, O Lord! this land, Or give a grave!

Ballade of the Suburbanite. He rises if it rains or blows, Submissive to the clock's loud call; He plunges through the winter snows, or through the mud of spring doth crawle One thought, one feeling over all (For this he rises over-night), "Miss not the train whate'er befall."

With bundles strange he comes and goes-Canned goods he cats from spring to fall; And "training tvy up a wall: He brings from town, both black and white, Oh, stay! Work's light and wash is small!"

The cry of the Suburbanite.

The cry of the Suburbanite. His furnace and himself are foes-The oil-stove shivers in h's hall-The joy of steam he never knows; He knows not theatre or ballhre Club's his sole delight, Who holds both jacks can naught appall."

Oh Janitor, of girth and gall, Rule me and mine-I give the right And hug my chains when I recall The cry of the Suburbanite. THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON,

Hymn for Time of War. From the London Standard. BY THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER. Father, forgive Thy children come to claim The pardon promised to their grief and shame; Forgetful, thankiess, in their wayward will; Father, Thou knowest, and Thou lovest still.

Love warns and chastens, love rebukes their pride, Who in themselves and not in Thee confide: Though vast ur armies, and our quarrel just, Thine all the Power, in Thee be all our trust. Be with us, God of battles, in this fight; Ourselves are sinful, but our cause is right; Be with our soldiers; arm them, heart and mind, In danger dauntless, but in conquest kind.

Pity the wounded, be they friend or foe, And help their helpers in the hours of woe; Bless all, O Christ, who do Thy gracious will, Bless the kind nurse, and bless the surgeon's skill. God of the widow, soothe her sore distress, Be Thou the Father of the fatherless. Be Thou the Father of the fatherless. And teach the mother, mourning for her son. To pray Christ's prayer, Thy will, not mine, be done

Inspire Thy priests with wisdom from above, To tell the dying of Thy deathless love, To tell brave hearts that Duty, beaten down And vanquished here, shall win the victor's crown. The Man Without a Hoe.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. He came ambling along an urban road,
Shuffling and looking to the right and left,
As it were, thinking of the white man's load
Or only blinking of chances bereft.
His hands were empty, and so his gaze, and his While his face was a silhouette of police dockets. The homes of the rich were not inviting,
But few of these were painted to his taste—
Even were hunger ever so biting:
So he passed on the other side in haste,
And glaring and scowling, got by as quick as he

Cursing at heart, in underbreath, the whole Crossus The modern world was out of joint somehow,
Else why was he so hungry, faint and sore,
While others rejoiced even at the plough
And ever prospered in basket and store?
All mundane things were in a sadly out-of-date plight, a gentleman as he must camp out at

Hustling on toward a small plantation
Coming in sight at a turn in his way.
Venting many a secret damnation.
Sunset about to close a long, hot day
With the glory of its red, over-purple golden glow,
He at last passed meekly before the man with a hoe

The master owned a bit of well-tilled land.
His gardens were as trim as harvest sheaves
And there were signs of thrift on every hand,
With autumn fruits aback of browning leaves.
The brawny man of the hoe sat in a rustic reat,
While the one without supplicated a mite to est,

"Sure, my man." said the owner of the hoe,
"We never turn of any who apply.
You shall have all you want before you go,
And nnish with a taste of home-made pie.
We have had our ups and downs when times were
much harder.
But now we've enough and to spare in orib and
larder."

Weary Walker was well-fed and filled, And for the hour thought better of the earth. The porcine that had recently been killed Enlarged his reason as well as his girth. The man of hayseed and hoe went back to feed his

Next morning, surprised, the man of the hoe
Found his guest still heaving in a sound snoose,
And sharply called: "Hustle up, old fellow,
Bo I can give you the late morning news;
As it may perhaps appear to a man of your travel
You'll now saw wood in the shed or take to the

The man of the road, one full-meal ahead,
Thinking it over, decided to walk,
Bawing wood was no good, even for bread,
So with yawn and leer, he cut off the talk.
Once more on the road, he muttered something
about fate.
As well, also, as the chances of hot breakfast late.

His wants were supplied by a colored man, Another master of the hoe and soil— Not invited to a seat on soft divan, But given enough by this son of moil, Who, in handing over the little gate steaming food, Gently hinted that down the big pike walking was

So this pilgrim trod on from town to town
With no sure place to lay his weary head,
Grumbling over all the world up and down,
Wondering that others should have white bread—
Like a type of Salathiel, the Wandering Jew,
Always going somewhere and finding nothing to do

To him the man with a hoe or a rake,
Scraper or axe, or any farming tool,
Was no freer than one tied to a stage—
A weaking, one degree above a fool.
Like royal Nebuchadnezzar, he would live on grace,
Rather than come down to such a miserable page.

And thus the empty man above the hoe,
Lisdaining toil and honest sweat of face,
Was ever moving, with inwhere to go,
Drifting on forever from p.a.s to place,
Like a rudderless derelict suip on life's coean,
Purposeless and shunned, whether at rest or in
motion.

J. Hanvey Mathies.

From Harlem Life.

The Woman she sat in her dusty den,
Her papers all scattered about,
While she to knowly sought, with pipe and pen,
To straighten her ousness out,
When a sudden cry
Of acony When a sudden cry
Of agony
From her nusband smote her ear:
"Help! Help! Be quick!
Oh, it makes me sick!
I shall die if you don't come here!"

The Woman she strode across the floor, The Woman she strode across the floor,
An anxious trown on her brow.
And she tenderly said, as she opened the door,
"What troubles my Poppet now?"
For perched on a chair
High up in air
That frantic Man she found,
And he gave a shriek
At every squeak
Of the Mouse that played around.

Of the Mouse that played around.

"Just look!" he sobbed, with his coat held high,
As he poised on the tip of his toe;

"What a -avagy jerk of his tail! Oh, my!
It will run upmy clothes. I know!
How its eyeballs glare!
And its mouth—see there!
Oh, it's going to jump! Be quick!"
Thus the Man wailed on
Till the Mouse was gone,
Soared off by the Woman's stick.

The Woman she smiled at his pretty fears
In a fond, superior way,
While he strove to check the bursting tears,
As he breathlessly watched the fray.
Then the Man to the floor
She helped once more,
And lovingly kissed and caressed.
Her strong arm she wound
His frail form around.

1. A man enlisting in the regular army now for Philippine service, will be be able to get his discharge on June 1, 1901? 2. Will there be any more enlistments taken in volunteer regiments? 5. Were there any troops from Massachusetts in the Philippines during the Spanish war? 4. Why did the Astor battery fail to employ their guns at the capture of Manisa?

F. J. K.

1. Yee, under the law as it stands. 2. There seems to be no provision for further recruiting in the vol-unteer regiments. S. No. 4. The Astor battery's guns were used at the attack on Mantla, Aug. 18. 1898, at two ranges; when the advance began, the guns were dragged along by hand, and entered the

Please inform me concerning the name De Fron-sac. What was the surname of Henry IV. of France? I read of George A. Forsyth, U. S. A.; Where did the Forsyth family originate, and what descent? J. J. S. Fronsac is a town with a castle, in France, said to have been founded by Charlemagne; its name at first was Fronciacus. De Bourbon; the name was territorial. derived from a small barony held direct from the crown. Foreyth is a Scots name, we think:

Has Thanksgiving Day been celebrated in December within the past thirty years? T. E. E.
No; it was celebrated in 186% on December 7; and

we do not know its origin.

 What is the age limit of candidates for appointment to West Point?
 What is the sainty of a private in the marines?
 In the cavairy?
 In the infantry?
 F. F. L. 1. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 22 years. 2. Officers and men in the army and navy do not receive salaries; they receive "pay." private of marines gets \$13 a month the first two years, \$14 the third year, \$15 the fourth year and \$16 the fifth year. 3. Thirteen dollars a month in each of these three arms of the the service, with an ddition of 20 per cent. a month in time of war.

Can you tell me something about the trouble in England some few years ago caused by the failure of some building and loan concerns. You mean the Liberator Society, ruined by the defalcation of Jabez Balfour. M. P., the Secretary This occurred in 1802; the losses were several hundred thousand dollars.

Is there a State circulating library; if so, what is purpose and condition of becoming a member?

E. E. B. W. No: but the Library Department of the University of the State sends out libraries to various schools, which are circulating libraries in the localities where

they are situated for the time.

There are three words in the English language having the same pronunciation, namely, to, too and two. Now, if one should wish to express himself in writing in a sentence like the following: There are three tos (too or twos) in the English language, it would be absolutely incorrect as there is only one to too or two, therefore, this is an expression which can be expressed verbally but not written. Be kind enough to inform me whether there are any more like expressions in the English language, excluding the words for and four.

There are other similar words some welling-books

There are other similar words; some spelling-books used to have a list near the back, "Words spelled differently but pronounced the same." These words are used in England to make puns with.

Every Sunday advocates of all manner of doctrines preach on Boston Common. How long has this been a custom? How can I find the history of this? The laws regulating it?

A. H. Only for a dozen years or so. There was a contest over the right to talk there in 1888. You may learn the history of the matter from the Boston papers The laws are principally "Keep off the grass."

The other day a case of shoplifting was heard in the Court of Special Sessions and an Assistant District Attorney conducted the case for the defendant. The secured was found guilty. Can a presecuting officer conduct a private practice too, and intered of protecting the citizens for which he is paid become the defender of thieves?

PROS PUDOR. There seems to be no provision of law forbidding

What is meant by "Commercial Form and Prac-tice" and "Commercial Arithmetic and Exchange" in a set of examination papers for admittance to the Pay Corps of the Navy? By the first, the forms used in commercial intercourse, and the rules governing their use; by the second, the application of arithmetical rules to commercial problems, problems of exchange, &c.

I recently came into possession of a copy of a very rare book, published in 1795, and entitled "Black-guardians, or a Dictionary of Regues, Bawds, &c." The title page states the original "price one Guinea in boards:" and adds that "only a few copies of this work, are printed." In looking over this book, I came across the following: "Bow-wow, the childish name for a dog, also a jeering appellation for a man born at Boston, in America." Can you inform me as to the origin and application of the term as thus stated?

C. G. F.

H. B .- The Charleston was never condemned. Reader-The battleship Maine was never overhauled and remodelled; the Texas, her sister ship, was overhauled.

Rhode Island had such a force, but has not now.

W. F. K .- To change one's name he must petition Justice of the Supreme Court, who will order him to advertise the proposed change a certain number of times; on proof of the advertising having been completed, the Justice will make an order changing

Hudson. -The novel "Rutledge" was written by Miriam Coles, now Mrs. Sidney Harris, in 1860. P Shackman-In a criminal case the jury can bring in a verdict convicting the accused in a lower

degree than charged, but not in a higher degree. Render-Justice Barrett of the New York Suprem Court was born in Ireland.

A. P. C.-We do not know the poem beginning: "The brightest boy ould Jesse had was David, youngest son." J. S .- Mr. Richard Croker is a Roman Catholic "by

H. N. R .- North and South Carolina are the only States which have not adopted the Australian ballot

system in some form. Emily W .- Rider Haggard is a man; his first name Several friends write that there was a ferry from the foot of Seventh street, East River, to Long Island City operated by the Long Island Railroad. It

moved "only recently." A friend writes that all laws granting prize money have been repealed by the Navy Personnel Act of

March 2, 1899. This repeal of course does not affect the distribution of prize money won during the war with Spain, the proportions of which we published on the 7th of the month.

M. Foley-The Confederate cruiser Alabama was built by Laird & Co. at Birkenhead, England.

C. H. P .- Plymouth Church (Beecher's) was burned in 1849; Talmage's church was burned on Dec. 22, 1872; on Oct. 12, 1889; and finally on May 18, 1894

J. J. A .- There are few negroes prominent in the arts and sciences. Ira Aldridge, who died thirty odd years ago, was a leading actor of his day in Germany and Great Britain; Edmonia Lewis is a negro artist, R. T. Greener is a physicist and politician. Probably Mr. Washington is the most prominent negro in the country now; and he is an organizer and execu

tive rather than a scientist. W. D. McF .- The name Molineux is pronoune variously Moliner, Molino and Molin-yeur. All these pronunciations are correct.

Bamboo Lands;" Chamberlaine, "Things Japan-ese;" Diosy, "The New Far East;" Hearn, "In Ghostly Japan;" Kuapp, "Feudal and Modern Ja-pan;" La Farge, "An Artist's Letters from Japan."

E. F. E .- A creole is not a descendant of a negro and has in him no negro blood. A creole, correctly, is the descendant of pure white ancestors, French o Spanish.

"Americans who wish to know"-Since 1871. British subjects have been allowed by Great Britain to renounce their allegiance to that country, and assume such other allegiance as they chose. Your friend is an American, and the "lawyer of the British embassy" is wholly wrong in saying that your friend still owes allegiance to Great Britain.

F. E. S .- The laying of the first cable between the United States and Great Britain was begun Aug. 5, 1857. The shore end was laid at Valentia Island. Ireland and the four vessels carrying the cable sailed Aug. 6; on Aug. 11 the cable broke from the U. S. S. Niagara, and was lost. The second attempt to lay a cable was begun July 17, 1858; the Niagara carried half and her end was spliced to the cable on H. M. S. Agamemnon in midocean on July 28, and the two vessels separated, the Niagara landing her end in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Aug. 5, 1858, and the Agamemnon landing her's the same day in Valentia Bay. This cable broke Sept. 1, 1858. After several years another cable was prepared, but broke Aug. 1, 1865. A fourth was prepared and laid by

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cribbage—E. H. says: In a two-handed game A held 5, 6, 7, J and B held 2, 8, 4, 4. The cards fell in the following order, A to play first: 7, 4, 6, 2, 5, 8, then Bread "go," and A played his remaining 4. The proper pegging for A is disputed.

When A played the 3 he should peg six holes for the run. When Bears "go," A pegs five holes for another run and two holes for thirty-one, thirteen

G. W. G. sends the following account of a remarkable deal at cribbage: In a two handed game, sixty-one points up. A has the deal and is only just round the corner, wanting thirty points to win. B wants thirteen and has the first count. After laying out the crib B cuts a jack for a starter, for which A pegs two holes. B then says it is no use playing further, as he has enough to go cut, it being his first count, and he shows his hand, two, sees and two fours. A calls his attention to the fact that his hand is worth twelve only, and he wants thirteen to get into the game hole, and further he offers to bet him \$100 that he will not win the game. B, thinking A scray, takes him up. B leads an acc. which A pairs. B then pegs six holes and A makes twelve. B is then obliged to play one of his fours, which A pairs. B again pegs six and A again takes twelve and wins the game. But players held two accs and two fours. B now says he was robbed, as A was betting on a sure thing, having seen B's hand.

There was no sure thing for A, and in fact B played

There was no sure thing for A, and in fact B played very badly in taking the six holes with the third ace, because if he had stopped to think a moment he must have seen that A. who had seen his hand. would not allow him to peg six holes unless he had ome object in so doing. A simply took a great chance and got through with it.

Cassino.—M. S. says: The layout is a 9, 6 and 5. A plays a 4 on the 6. calling it tem. B drops a 5. A then built another ten by putting an acc on the 9, whereupon B took the whole thing home with a ten in his own hand. A beta that B is compelled to take in the first ten build, as a player must take in cards when he care. A is mistaken. A player is not compelled to take in anything he has not built himself.

W. H. E. asks how many points are made in each deal at space cassino, and what goes out first. Twenty-four points—Big cassino, 2; little cassino 1; four acce, 4; cards, 5; and the spade jack counts or spades, 1, besides which each spade counts one, so that little cassino and the spade jack count double. The game is marked on a cribbage board, Sixty-one points is game and the points are marked as fast as they are taken in, there being nothing to ount at the end but the cards. First man to reach sixty one wins.

J. S. M. says: In a two-handed game A holds two aces, au 8 and a 9. He builds a 7 on the table to 8 and then to 9. B says this is not allowed. B is mistaken. As long as the player has the card necessary to take in the build at either stage he has a right to increase his own build. The reasons for this rule, which is often disputed, are given at length in Foster's Hoyle, page 444.

Euchre-O. L. C. says: In a three-handed game a is euchred. Basks for three points because three were playing, and says it counts the same as a march. B is wrong; the suchre counts two only, but the

H. H. P. says: Three persons are tied for three prizes and decide to play it off. A wins the game and takes the first prize. Do the others take second and third according to their scores in that game or must they play another? If it was not agreed beforehand that one gam should decide all the prizes it must be taken for granted that the first game was for first choice only,

and another game must be played for second choice Pedro-G. C. wants to know who scores the point for game in pedro if it is a tie. There cannot be a tie for game in pedro, as the winner of the ten of trumps counts game. If the court cards and tens are counted, as in seven up, and the result is a tie, there is no game out. The non-dealer counts game in seven up as an offset to the dealer's chances of turning tacks, but there is no trump turned at pedro, so ties for game are

Auction Pitch—H. U. T. says: In a two-handed game, each has one to go. A deals: B bids two and pitches ace of trumps, afterward making game to A'slow. Which wins? B. having made good his bid, goes out first.

S. C. asks which goes out first; high game or low If each side wants two, low jack wins, as the game is the last point to be counted.

Shuffling-T. B. wants to know if the other players have any right to shuffle the cards when it is his deal. That depends on the game they are playing. In some games the dealer is not allowed to shuffle the cards at all, in others no one shuffles them, while in many others any player at the table has a right to

with, the adversaries usually shuffle for the next dealer. Forty-five—J. J. McG. says: Clubs being trumps, A leads the acc of hearts. B, having no clubs, plays a spade. A bets that if he has no clubs he must follow suit with a heart. It is not necessary to follow suit to anything but trumps, and as B has no trumps he may play what

be pleases to the heart ace. Vingt-et-Un-R. T. says: One player draws an ace and gets a hing for his second card. The banker afterward gets an ace to a king. A bers that as soon as the natural was shown by the player the banker should have paid him. B bets the banker need nor pay until he has seen what he will get himself, and that if he also gets a natural it is a stand-off.

When vinctating propagity played the dealer is

When vingtet un is properly played the dealer is the first to look at his hand. If he has a natural he nnounces it at once, and the players pay him twice the amount they have staked, unless they also hold naturals, which are a stand-off. In the variation in which the players are allowed to look at the first card dealt them no bets are made until they have seen that card and the dealer may call on them to double up before he deals the second card, but the dealer is still the first to look at his two cards and declare a natural if he has one.

Pinochie—J. J. P. says: In a three-handed game after the melds were on the state, A had 885, B 1,000 and C 880. In the play A made 75 and C 175, B get ting nothing. Nevertheless B says he is out at the end of the hand. As B did not win a trick, all his melds for that deal

A. R. says: In a two-handed game A wanted 70 points and after wining the first trick he melded 100 aces and called out. B says he must win another trick first. In the two-handed game, no melds can be made moment he does win a trick any meld he may have is good, and if it is enough to put him out he wins

the game. Winning another trick would entitle him to score another meld, which he does not want, N. P. B. says: In a four-handed game A deals. After the melds are on the slate B leads and then D discovers that he has overlooked forty jacks. A says ha is too late, because his partner has played to the first trick. In the four-handed game no melds should be

made until the player holding them has played to the first trick. If the players meld before they play they give the adversaries a great advantage, to which they are not entitled. D's meld is still in

H. H. L. asks if you are obliged to win a trick if you can in the three-handed game. In any form of pinochie, when there is no stock. a player is obliged to head the trick if he can. In the two-handed game this rule applies after the stock is exhausted; in the three and four-handed game there is no stock, so it applies all the time.

F. P. says: In a two-handed game A has 960 and B 840. A plays along and makes 58 points, but does not call out. B gute into the lead and piles up his melds so rapidly that A gets alarmed and concludes to stop the game and declare himself out. B says he must take a trick before he can call out. B is wrong. A player may call out at any time during the play, and if he is correct he wine the game. If he is not correct he loses, no matter how

J. Mcc. says: In a two-handed game neither calls out until he begins to count his cards. After counting a little way, A calls out, but it is found that B is also out. A says he wins because he called out first. If both start to count the cards and both have

handed game, 1,100 in three or four-handed.

N. T. asks if a player can meld 40 trumps, spades, then 150 trumps, then 40 jacks and finally 300 pl-nochie with another queen and jack. Yes, and he could have melded 40 more for the single pinochle, if he had time, before melding the double.

poker—J. S. says: If a player has called for three cards and they have been run off, can he change his mind and take two only, provided the next player has not been helped;
As a player must discard before he draws, he can-Power—J. S. says: If a player has called for three cards and they have been run off, can be change his mind and take two only, provided the next player has not been helped?

As a player must discard before he draws, he cannot take back his discard to amend his draw. The only excuse for a player's altering the number of cards asked for is when he discovers that the number asked for will not give him five cards altogether.

A. R. says: In a four-handed game of railroad euchre A plays alone and Z plays alone against him. A is euchred and Z demands four points. A says a cuchre counts two only.

A lone hand cuchreing a lone hand counts four. If it counted two only, what would be the use of playing alone against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone Against the lone hand? It is impossible for Z to be more sure of a cuchre playing alone, and the room. Tristan and isolde again when he has walking that, and sat on the platform at the back of the room.

The room and I that sort of thing," he said wently. The late of the room without winding up all the nervous chill hat sort of thing," and all that sort of thing," and

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## THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

WAGNER FOR YOUNG WOMEN MR. DAMROSCH INTONES AND EX-

POUNDS AT SHERRY'S.

An Admiring Audience Led to Wagnerian Heights-Comments by the Lecturer and by the Young Women on Wagner's Treatment of Love—Tea and Ices Later.

by the Young Women on Wagner's
Treatment of Love—Tea and Ices Later.
On Thursday afternoon at Sherry's Walter
Damrosch gave a lecture and musical recital
upon the theme of Wagners "Tristan und Isolde."
Incidentally, he gave an exposition of the genule
art of fascinating young women. On the whole
In Payrosch and the women were more enter-Mr. Damrosch and the women were more entertaining than Wagner and "Tristan und Isolde". Even Hackett and Faversham pale before Mr. Damrosch's radiance as he appears, surrounded by the hyper-asthetic glory of music. The strongest minded young woman, who would scorn rav, ing over Faversham and a society play, doesn't hesitate to avow her allegiance to Damrosch and Wagner. Occasionally, a Paderewski flits across the sky, and for the moment the Damrosch star wanes; but it shines out resplendent again, when the meteor has passed. The audience at the Thursday afterneon recital was large and enthusiastic. It had not turned out to hear Mme. Gadski; and the reception of her rendering of the "Liebestod" music was only perfunctorily amiable. There didn't seem to be a wild thirst for Wagnerian analysis. The middle-aged club weman, with an insatiable hunger for information and culture, was conspicuous by her absence. Nine tenths of the audience were young and uninspiring, but appreciative. There were four men in the crowd; but they were man festly bored

and escaped as early as possible.

As a prologue to a musical exposition of the opera's structure. Mr. Damrosch gave a brief shuffle, the dealer last. When two packs are played synopsis of the plot of the opera. Any one coming in during the progress of this prologue would, at first, have been confused by an idea that the cierical-looking young gentleman at the plane service in the most approved High Church fashion. There was a soothing cadence about the rythinic ise and fall of his voice and the chromatic harmonies he evoked. The uninitiated wondered vaguely why he did it, but the admiring young women said that the poetic dreaminess of his accent was too perfectly lovely. Perhaps it is necessary to hypnotize the matinee girl by a sort of rhythmic incantation before her soul can be gently led to its Wagnerian heights. After his outline of the story in words of one syllable Mr. Damrosch turned to the plane, and there was a rustle as the girls composed themselves for a season of Wagner. Later, after the concert a white-haired woman remarked to the two girls she was chaperoning: "It's irritating, that sort of thing. The lecturer intrudes his personality between you and the music, in such an exasperating way." The young women looked at her with dazed, uncomprehending eyes. They couldn't understand her point of view. They had bitterly resented the way the music intruded

itself between Damrosch and them. When the music got under way one understood how Mr. Damrosch had acquired the intoning habit. His running explanation of the Wagnerian motives is in the form of a chant, harmonized to the accompanying rendering of those motives on the piano. There are times when it is effective. There are other times when-well, the less said about those times the better. Any one who will attempt to cling to the one word "death." in a speaking voice, while the harmonious musical chromatics chase themselves all over a grand piano, will have some idea of the difficulties with which Mr. Damrosch grappied. It would have been so much easier to sing it. At times the lecturer realized this fact so intensely that he relaxed his own peculiar efforts and burst into song. His rendering of Isoide's impassio ed cries did credit to his feeling, but wasn't all it might have been in point of tone and pitch. "Trisan, Isolde," sobbed the music. "Tra la; dum dee," wailed

Mr. Damrosch. "If he would only play, and let Wagner do the

Mr. Damrosch.

"If he would only play, and let Wagner do the rest:" sighted one of the men who fied later; but that wasn't the purpose of the lecture, and the young women wouldn't have liked the arrangement at ail. Occasionally the music ceased. The lecturer turned around on the piano-chair and spoke fervidly of the beauty of the philosophic symbolism in the opera. The matinee girls looked restive.

"I didn't know it was so dreadfully full of philosophy and death," remarked one young thing in a chinchilla turben. "Somebody told me it was the greatest love poem ever written, and I thought it would be just sweet to hear Mr. Damrosch tell about it."

The second act went rather better than the first The young women soemed more familiar with the garden love dust than with the shipboard tragedy of love and fate. They understood why Brangern was watching on the tower, too. The French maid always did that in plays and novels.

"Hear the tumult of vibrations as she extinguishes the torch, and awaits him," chanted the lecturer, playing, with exceedingly good effect, the tumultuous passage.

"My goodness, I know just how that feels, every time the doorbell rings Friday evening," and the girl in the chinchilla turban, rapturously. "Isn't it lovely! isn't he dear! how he feels it!"

"Mark the crescendo, the rising flood of emotion," intoned the rapt musician, his voice getting mixed up with the surging music and being carried off its feet into werd dissonancea. "The night sounds the throbbing heart, the meeting. 'Love!' Sweet!' Tristan' 'Isolde!' and all that sort of thing." The climax dissolved into anti-climax, and the crescendo came down on the run; but a sigh stirred the egrets in the audience.

"How he feels it!" murmured the young women all, except one who wore a tailor-made gown and a walking hat, and sat on the platform at the back of the room.

"I'm were hear 'Tristan and Isolde' again without winding up all the nervous chill passages."

bench, rather than Tristan and Isolde in the grasp of fate."

The young women all laughed. 'Arry and 'Arriet were a relief from the Wagnerian strain. They would doubtless like the "average soprano and tenors" conception of the scene better than Mr. Damrosch s; but they wouldn't admit it.

The cause of the admiration which Mr. Damrosch is not proceed to the process of the same of these values wereen is not proceed. rosch inspires among these young women is one of the mysteries of which he chanted in the first act. It can't be his hair; for he has most up-

As "Tristan and Isokle" became more and more housessiy entangled in the web of destiny, the lecturer waxed more and more enturismstic and impassioned. He tore the music from the piano, and monologued, above the rear of the notes. The monologue interfered with the music, and the music interfered with the monologue, but the spirit of the thing was admirable, and the tailor made girl who remarked flippanily that she was reminded of a country dance, where the iddier played like mad, all the time he was shouting "All chasses; gents down the middle, and ladies outside!" deserved to be frowned down When Tristan and Isolde and Kurrenal wave all dead. Mr. Damrosch ressurrected the illifated Irish princess, and Mme. Gadski sang the "Liebestod" music. music don't just understand what this is all about." "I don't just understand what this is all about," said the girl in the chinchilla turban; "but that part where he gets delirious and thinks he sees her, is perfectly lovely, the way Mr. Damrosch tells about it. I don't see any sense in Tridan's tearing off his bandages and dying, as soon as he sees her. I suppose it's just because Wagner was so stuck on that death music and wanted to get it in. Now, if they'd just waited, King Mark would have forciven them."

Then they went downsigns and drank to and

DANGER IN HIGH ALTITUDES. How Persons With Heart Troubles Are Sometimes Affected.

Then they went downstairs and drank tea and

From the London Lancet. The public, and semetimes the inexperienced physician-inexperienced not in general therapeutics, but in the physiological effects of altiwas intoning a portion of the Episcopal Church | tude on a weak heart -make light of a danger they cannot understand. But if an altitude of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level and by a rise of the blood pressure indirectly also on the small peripheral arteries, must not this action be multiplied in the case of a heart suffering from even an early stage of myccardius, or in the case of arteries with thickened or even calcified walls?

surering from even an early stage of myocarditis, or in the case of arteries with thickened or even calcified walls?

It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another, with differences of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, which must be considered. There is a call made on the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structure in question cannot respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilation of the heart may ensue. In the case of a normal condition of the circulatory organs little harm is done beyond some transfert discomfort, such as dizziness, buzzing in the ears, palpitation, general "malaise," and this often only in the case of people totally unaccustomed to high altitudes. For such it is desirable to take the high altitude by degrees in two or three stages, say first stage 1,500 feet, second stage from 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and third stage from 4,000 to 6,000 feet with a stay of one or two days at the intermediate places. The stay at the health resort will be shortened, it is true, but the patient will derive more benefit. On the return journey one short stay at one intermediate place will suffice. Even a fairly strong heart will not stand an overstrain in the first days spent at a high altitude.

A Dutch lady, about 40 years of age, who had spent a lifetime in the lowlands, came directly up to Adelbeden (altitude, 4,600 feet). After two days she went on an excursion with a party up to an Alp 7,000 feet high, making the essent two days she went on an excursion with a party up to an Alp 7,000 feet high, making the essent quite slowly in four hours. Sudden heart symptome ensured, which lasted the best part of all hour, though I chanced to be near and could give assistance, which was urgently needed. The patient recovered, but derived no benefit from a forting britance.

fortinisht's stary, and had to return to the low ground the worse for her trip and her inconsiderate enterprise.

Rapid ascents to a high altitude are vary injurious to patients with arterio-sclerosis, and the mountain railways up to 7,000 and 10,000 feet are positively dangerous to an unsuspecting public, for many persons between the ages of 55 and 70 years consider themselves to be hale and healthy and are quite unconscious of having advanced arterio-sclerosis and perchance contracted kidney. An American generaleman, aged 58 years, was under my care for slight symptoms of angina pectoris, pointing to sclerosis of the coronary arteries. A two months course of treatment at Zurich with massage, baths and proper exercise and diet did away with all the symptoms. I saw him by chance some months later. "My son is going to St. Moritz (6,000 feet) for the summer," and he "May I go with hims" "Most certainly not," was my answer. The papent then consulted a professor, who allowed him to go. Circums tances, however, took him for the summer to Sachsein, which is situated at an altitude of only 2 000 feet, which is situated at an altitude of only 2 000 feet, which is situated at an altitude of only 2 000 feet, which is situated at an altitude of only 2 000 feet, which is situated at an altitude of only 2 000 feet, and he spent a good summer. But he must needs go up the Pilatus by rail (7,000 feet), relying on the professor's permission and the result was disastrous, for he almost died from a vicient attack of angina pectors on the night of his return from the Pilatus, and wowed on his return from the Pilatus, and wowed on his return to Zurich to keep under 3,000 feet in future.

I may here mention that had results in the shape of heart collapse, angina pectors, or ardiac esthina and last, not least, apoplexy, often occur only on the return to the lowlands. on the return to the lowlands.

The town of Lorenzo Marques for sometime

past has been chosen as the head centre of the Transvani Secret Service. The spice and in-Transvani Secret Service. The spies and informers of that notorious gaing come and go with all the liberty, swagger and self-assirance, as if they were in the smatres of Prestoria. Delagos Bay is a so-called neutral port, with a daily train and postal service direct to Pretoria and Johannesburg. There is also a telegraph service, which a prarently is at the command of Mr. Pott, the Transvani Consulteneral and Consulton the Transvani Consulteneral and Consulton the Transvani Consulteneral has a secret service wire directly connecting Lorenzo Marques with Komati Poort, and it is well known in Delagoa Bay that Mr. Pott is possessed of the most geliable information of Boer "successes" many hours carrier than any man in Arica. This is extremely detrimental to British interests in South Africa. Mr. Pott is the direct intermediary between Dr. Levis at The Hague and the Boer-cum-Hollander regime in Pretoria. This worthy Hollander has a perfect knowledge of English, Fortuguese, French and German. He is comptroller of Transvani Customs and railway, director of Transvani Customs and railway, director of Transvani Customs Bank and head of the Purun East African Company. By virtue of his long residence in Delagoa Bay Mr. Pott is a persona grata in all Portuguese official circles. Some two years back the Portuguese newspaper, O Fathro, formers of that notorious gang come and go Portuguese official circles. Some two years back the Portuguese newspaper. O Fituro published in Lorenzo Marques, declicated especial article to Mr. Pott, in which he was culogized as "King Pott of Africa."